# THE EXTRA CONGRESS.

Proclamation Issued by the President.

CALLED FOR OCTOBER 15

Necessity of Completing the Departmental Appropriations.

PREVIOUS SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The objections to postponing the extra session have all been waived, and the following was issued this

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION:—
Whereas the final adjournment of the Forty-fourth Congress, without making the usual appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, presents an extraordinary occasion requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do by virtue of the power to this end in me vested by the constitution, convene both houses of Congress to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 15th day of October next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and saused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of May. in the year of our Lord 1877, and the independence

of the United States of America the 101st. By the President-WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of

EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, The impending extra session of Congress, called by this special proclamation of the President, revives the recollection of former extra sessions of that body. The constitution having provided that the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and that such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December unless they shall by law appoint a different day, the assemblage of that body at an irregular season has usually been the result of some political emergency.

Leaving out of account the irregular short sessions of the early Congresses before yet the government in its

Leaving out of account the irregular short sessions of the early Congresses before yet the government in its legislative branch had got into the habit of regular and long annual sessions, and leaving aside also the special adjournments of Congress to meet at Irequent intervals during the reconstruction period, that they might be able to hole President Johnson in check, it may be said that there have been only five actual extrasessions of Congress since the beginning of the war with England in 1812.

SPECIAL SESSION OF 1813.

President Madison called Congress to meet in special tession on the 24th of May, 1813, to provide for the necessities of the war then going on between the United States and Great Britain. The business of this Extra session lasted from the 24th of May to the 2d of August, or between nine and ten weeks.

THE PANIC OF 1837.

From 1813 until 1837, or for nearly a quarter of a Sentury, there was no call for a special session of Congress. The immediate occasion of the extra session called by President Van Buren to meet September 4, 1837, was the commercial and linancial panic of that year and the public distress and embarrassment enums. On the 10th of May, 1837, all the banks in New York had suspended payment in specie and the financial institutes of all the other cities of the country followed suit soon after. Committees of citizens were appointed at large meetings of the people, and petitions presented from the commercial cities praying the President to assemble Congress to take measures to arrest the depreciation in property, the failure of business houses and the distress that pervaded the industrial classes. The President for some time declined to act in accordance with these potitions, but after the panic had ended in a suspension of specie payments, placing the financial affairs of the government, too, in an embarrassing situation, he concluded to call Congress to have the suspension of specie payments, placing the financial affairs of the government, too, in an embarrassing situation, he

All that the government could do, said the President, was 10 take care of itself, as it had no power to legislate upon the monetary concerns of the people. At the same time Mr. Van Buren urged upon Congress to throw sateguarus around the public lands by adopting the independent treasury scheme (since known as the Sub-Treasury), thus effecting an entire separation of the business and lands of the government from that of the business and lands of the government from that of the banks. A bill to establish the Sub-Treasury passed the Senate. It was laid on the table in the House by the combined vote of the wings and a low conservative democrats who were friends of the banks, by a vote of 120 to 107. This pet measure of the administration having need effected, the only important legislation entered upon was to postpone any surther distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, to authorize the assue of \$10,000,000 in Frassury notes for the immediate wants of the government, and to extend the time of mercantile payments for duties on imports. tuties on imports.

THE SESSION OF 1841.

THE SESSION OF 1841.

The next extra session of Congress was that which assembled May 31, 1841, in obedience to the call of President Harrison, dated March 17, 1841. This proclamation set forth that "sunery important and weighty matters," principany growing out of the condition of the revenue and linances of the country, which appeared to the President to demand the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its best annual session. President Harrison having deed on the 14th of Congress at an earlier day than its pext annual session. President Harrison having died on the 14th of
April, within six weeks after his induction into office,
Vice President John Tyler, who succeeded him, sent a
special message to the new Congress on June 1,
1541. This was the first session of the
Twenty-seventh Congress and it continued from
May 31 to September 13, or three months and a hair.
The whig party having come into power in both
branches by the overwheiming that wave of 1840, it
was generally expected that the first measure taken
for the relief of the country would be the chartering
of a national bank, to which the party in power was
fully committed. Hon. Thomas Ewing, then Secretary
of the Treasury, made a report, sent in with the Presiuent's message, which carnestry recommended the
establishment of a bank. Mr. Tyler's message, though
a little ambiguous on the subject, was believed to express his withingness to sanction any bill which might
pass for the incorporation of a fiscal agent to requiste
the currency and manage the lands of the government.

MR. TYLER'S VETOES.

pass for the incorporation of a fiscal agent to regulate the currency and manage the lunds of the government.

Mr. Ewing's drait of a pian for a national bank, with a capital of \$30,000,000, privileges of discount, exchange, branches, &c., similar to the two former national banks incorporated by Congress, passed both houses, but, to the astonishment of all, encountered the veto of Fresdent Tyler. The majority party, after repeated conterences with the President, parched up another bill, sapposed to be in strict accordance with the views of Mr. Tyler, who had declared himself in layor of "a fiscal agent," divested of the power to discount noies, and limited to dealing in bills of exchange. This new bill was submitted to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and by bin to the President, was approved and sent to the House of Representatives, where it passed by a vote of 125 to 94, and in the Sentile by a vote of 27 to 22. The name of "bank" was expressly omitted from the title and body of the bill, in conformity with the wishes of the President, and the new government institution was styled "The Fiscal Corporation of the United States." Six days siter its passing President Tyler returned the Fiscal Corporation bill to the House with his objections. This second veto put the whig party in both houses out of all patience. Mr. Tyler was denounced with indignation as the burrayer of the party which elected him; while the demogratic members and journals throughout the country, on the other hand, anuale the President to the akies for defeating that financial monster on which General Jackson had put his foot—a National Bank of the United States. All the members of President Tyler's Cabinet, except Mr. Webster, resigned their offices, and the whigs in Congress adopted a manifesto or address to the people, written by John P. Kennedy, of Maryland. This manifesto disowned President John Tyler, and declared that those who brought the President into power could no longer be held responsible for the administration of the executive br

Congress abould have decided whether it was a valid legislative assembly, and that the Pressions should disarm the militis of Kansas and prevent armed men from going there for the "purpose of enforcing or resisting real or pretended laws." The Senate rejected this provise over and over again. The House as pertinacionsity insisted upon it, after repeated committees of conference. The so-called "border rufflan" warfare upon Kansas was then near its height, and the Territory was filled with violence, the free State settlers, who were in an undoubted majority, being the warted in the control of the institutions of the Territory by the lawless and armed bands from Missouri, while the military, under the control of a democratic Englishaure of Kansas. In this state of things the republican majority in the House took the responsibility of defeating the Army Appropriation bill unless this provise were affixed to it, just as the democratic House of Representatives at the late session, closing March 4, defeated the bill providing for the expenses of the army for the next fiscal year, unless they could provide in it that the Pressiont should be restrained from employing troops to sustain the republican governments of South Larchina and Louisians. The final vote in the House August 16, 1856, on the motion that the House August 16, 1856, on the motion that the House August 16 its constitution of the same day, declaring that Congress had adjourned without the slightest provision for the pay of the army during the fiscal year then running, President Pierce issued his proclamation on the same day, declaring that Congress had adjourned without providing the necessary supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his daty in relation to the common defence and security, and that an extraordinary occasion had thus arisen for assembling the two houses of Congress, who were therefore convened to meet on the 21st of August—three days later. The same Congress met accordingly, and resolved by concurrent resoluti

both adjourned sine site on the 30th of August, after a session of just ten days.

The war of the exists session of Congress was that which assembled on the Fourth of July, 1861, in pursuance of the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, dated April 15, 1801, by the same proclamation which called forth 75,000 militia to suppress unlawful combinations against the laws and to repossess the forts and property which had been seried by those in rebellion against the government. The prompt and efficient eggislation of this brief and very memorable first seasion of the Thirty-seventh Congress, by which the sinews of war were supplied to the Executive to the unit amount needed to carry on the struggle for the Union, are fresh within the memory of many, if not most of our readers. The session continued from the 4th day of July to the 6th day of August, or a little over thirty days.

TEN BROECK'S MATE.

THE RENOWNED TURFMAN CAPTURED BY A PAS CINATING HEIRESS.

LOUISVILLE, May 2, 1877. Kentucky society was the recipient of a great sensa tion several days ago. The event was the union of two persons remarkable in their way and of equally marked prominence in this State. Richard Ten Brocck and Mary D. Newcomb were married very suddenly upon Saturday last. There had been little or no courtehip whatever, and the unexpected celebration of their nuptials produced profound surprise through out Kentucky. Before speaking of their marriage a peep into the history of both bride and groom cannot be otherwise than interesting, as many circumstances remarkable and romantic in the extreme have marked

A WORLD-WIDE KNOWN "SPORT." celebrated turiman. At home, to many, he is a cold, quiet, easy-going old man, rapidly nearing the age of hearted. The latter, in their respect for the man of the present, do not care to look closely at the man of

By instinct and inclination a natural-born gamester,

the present, do not care to look closely at the man of the peast.

By instinct and inclination a natural-born gamester, Ten Broeck, while quite young, selected the turf as offering the best field for his peculiar talents. His turf career in Englane is well known. His luck for a time was remarkable, particularly so in "matching"—so much so that findly no Jonnny Bull could be induced to make a lay against the locky American, While in Europe he married his first wic, Miss Anderson, an estimable and wealthy lady of Kentucky.

Leaving England under a cloud ne came to Kentucky and lived here on his whie's fortune until that was gone and sue died. Since that time he has been industriously seeking to retrieve his broken lortunes by a "chance shot." His lucky star still shines upon him, and has covered his decining years by a most brilliant streak of luck. For Brocck, is will be remembered, was the first American who appeared on the kinglish turl with our horses. Lexing in, the grand old flyer, whose memory is endeared to all Kentuckians, belonged to Ten Brocck. Phaeton, the celebrated imported stud, whose descendants have achieved so many brilliant performances upon the American turl, was brought to our country by Ten Brocck. Identified thus in the minds of his countrymen, Ten Brocck's name will live for many years, and also because of the great Kentucky thoroughbred who bears his name, the wonderful leats of whom all lovers of the turf can never forget. Such is the groom.

A willow, thorough working up from nothing, ultimately amassed great wealth, and at the time of his ceath was the chief executive of the largest railroad in the South. Mr. Newcomo's first whe, seized suddenly with mental aberration, is the alargest railroad in the South. Mr. Newcomo's first whe, seized suddenly with mental aberration, is the absonce of her husband, threw her several children from the highest way, if at all, consented to part with his wite. She was removed to an asylum in Massachusetts, and notwinstanding great efforts to effect a re

Though lost to sight To memory dear. Though lost to sight in memory dear.

Marriage could only take place by securing a divorce from his first wile. The courts could not grant it for lack of authority. A Kentucky Legislature was appealed to and Mr. Newcomb secured his divorce; how, can be imagined. His children protested, but he listened to them not, and despite their efforts took unto himself a second wife. In less than three years he and, alwaying the most of his property to the second wife and two children by her, a sup by his first wife receiving perhaps one-lowfit. This soo, a gentleman of culture and ability, and a prominent citizen of Kantucky, advised by his friends, brought suit to break this will. In this he was successful, the courts of Louisville holding that the Legislature had no power to grant the divorce. Thus the second Mrs. Newcomb was placed in the very awkward position of neither maid nor wife and her children pronounced illegitimate by order of Chancery. An appeal was taken and has for a year been under the coasideration of the Supreme Court of Kentucky.

A MATRIMONIAL SURPRISE.

A MATRIMONIAL SURPRISE.

Several days ago the widow of Mr. Newcomb, with another January and May match in her mind's eye, informed her parontal ancestors of Mr. Ten Brocek's late. Their rage was great. Protests, carnest and eloquent, threats terrible and horrible were offered, but availed nothing. Her widowship had fully sworm to marry the turman, and, as the story goes, would have eloped had not her parents floady allowed her the use of their manson in the performance of mstrage rites. No one else would go for a elergyman, and rather than miss the chance at Fen Brocek the hady went in search of one nersoil. Her mother and father left their nome and refused to witness the ceremony. She regarded their conduct as insulting, and Ten Brocek himself did not care a great deal, massnuch as he had secured a pretty rich widow to live with him and his pretty horses. A MATRIMONIAL SURPRISE.

For years no event in Kentucky society has been accompanied with so much surprise and comment as this singular union of two persons peculiarly prominent for reasons narrated.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH.

This morning the new Catholic Church of St. Agnes, erected by the congregation of Rev. Harry Commings McDowell, in East Forty-third street, between Lex-P. Kennedy, of Maryland. This manifesto disowned president John Tyler, and declared that those who brought the President into power could no longer be held responsible for the administration of the executive branch of the government.

The soic fruit of this long outra session of Congress of three and a half months was the authorizing a form of \$12,000,000, the repeal of the Sub-Fressury act, the passage of a general cankrupt law, and some twenty bills of minor importance.

Fifteen years now chapaed before another extra session of Congress was convened. In the month of August, 1856, General Franklin Pierce being President of the United States, the democratic party having a heavy majority in the Senate and the opposition a small majority of about half a dozen in the House, the House of Ropreschitatives affixed an amendment to the Army Appropriation only provining that no part of the army should be employed to enforce laws passed by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas until participate. ington and Third avenues, will be solomnly dedicated

CREEDMOOR.

THE SHARP'S PRIZE MATCH-THE MARKSMAN'S BADGE COMPETITION.

Two events came off yesterday on the ranges of the National Rifle Association, Creedmoor. These were: The Sharp's gold prize of \$250, and the eightn con petition for the Marksman's Badge. The weather during the day was excellent; the wind, which blew gently up the range at a slight angle to the line of fire being steady, and tending to lift larger angles of elevation at the respective distances than were found to be necessary for a nearly corresponding date last year. The long range match com menced at cleven o'clock and ended shortly after two; the short and mid range match began at three o'clock and occupied two hours and a quarter to finish.

The conditions of this match are nearly the usual ones for small bore competitions, that is:-Open to all of the 800, 900 and 1,000 yards ranges. No "c petitors at each of the three distances, at one competion. One-quarter of the entrance money to be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate score, unless he wins the prize, in which case the next bighest score takes it. There were fourteen entries—ten being the lowest number that under the conditions would be allowed to shoot the contest. As will be seen from the scores some very good practice was recorded. The shooting of Mr. Blydenbergh, who carried off the honors, was even and uniform throughout. He exhibits a record with not an outer in it; while Messrs. Jewell and Al en have each but two such medicare marks. Mr. Fisher made the remarkably good record of twelve buil's eyes and three centres at 900 yards; but his two misses and outer at the 1,000 yards butts spoiled the spiendid work which he did at the shorter distance, Messrs. Rathbone and Hyde retired, the latter before completing his first score and the former after finishing his second. Mr. A. D. Hodgeson also fell out of the ranks after making 109 points on his first two ranges, and Mr. Litchfield came in with 98 points.

THE SCOIES.

Yards.

C. E. BLYDENBURGH.

C. R. BLYDENBURGH.

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Я	900 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5-70
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8	I. I. ALLEN.
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3	HOMER PISHER.
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8	L. WEBER.
3	800 3 4 3 5 3 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5-65
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	J. P. WATERS.
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60	THE MARKSMAN'S BADGE MATCH.
	In this match Lieutenant Gee's record being the

Tue New York and Long Island teams were out for Practice, but on account of the absence of General Dakin and Major Futton it was not possible to compare, with any degree of accuracy, the performances or both toams. The much talked of match between New York and Long Island comes off on the 12th inst.

The Polytochnic Institute nine of Brooklyn, defeated the Stevens Institute nine, of Hoboken, yesterday, on the latter's ground, by the following score:—14 to 8.

About a thousand spectators witnessed a game at Prospect Park, yesterday afternoon, between the members of the Nameless club. The Osceolas played a strong fielding game, and that alone achieved the a strong fielding game, and that alone achieved the victory for them, they being outbatted by their opponents. The catening and centre field play on the part of the picked nine was very poor, while the reverse was the case with the Oscoolas. Westervelt of the picked nine pitched with good effect, but his support, was wreached. There were only three base hits made on this pitching, although eight runs were scored, most of which, however, were through lielding errors. The score stood—Occolas, 8; picked nine, 7.

LONDON, Ont., May 5, 1877. A game of baseball was played here to-day between the Hartford Club, of Brooklyn, and the Tecumsel Club. The result was as follows:-Hartfords, 6; Te-

Cumsehs, 2. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 5, 1877.

The following is the score of to-day's game between the Princetons and Athletics:—
Athletics..... 0 6 0 2 1 1 1 0 1—12
Princeton..... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2

CHICAGO, III., May 5, 1877. A game of baseball was played here to-day between the Chicago and the Syracuse Star clubs. The result was as follows:—Chicagos, 9; Syracuse Stars, 5.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

NECESSITY FOR ECONOMY IN USE.

During the drought of last summer and autumn the water in the Park reservoirs was drawn down twentyfive teet below its normal depth. Since the 8th January last the aqueduct has carried and is now carrying water to its full capacity, so that the reservoirs have been replenished to within sixteen inches of high water mark, which is a depth of thirty-six feet. At the same time the consumption of water is now at its highest. The fountains and drinking hydrants that were closed during winter are again running, the other ways incident to the season. It is necessary, therefore, to be as careful now to avoid waste as at the

therefore, to be as careful now to avoid waste as at the time when the supply was reduced by drought, since in the exact measure that water is wasted its pressure is decreased and the higher points are deprived of their supply.

It was nover expected or contemplated that the regular droton water system would supply the higher points on the island, and for many years after its introduction these high points remained unoccupied and needed no water. Since they are built upon it became necessary to erect the high service works at High Bridge, which are now taxed to their full capacity. The department has determined to build additional high service works in the shape of a stand pipe on the ground of the city at Tenth avenue, hear Ninety-eighth street, and the legislation to confer the necessary authority has been applied for. These works, when completed, will enable the department to supply the clevated points on the island. Meantime, whatever points now fail to receive the water by its own pressure, whether from the regular or the high service, must secure a supply by pumping or other means. It is probable that some points that had a supply before the late drought are not now reached by the Croton water, but it should be remembered that the pressure at high levels is constanting decreased by the increase of consumption and

#### LAWYER HOWE'S BANKRUPTCY. William F. Howe, the lawyer, was adjudicated

voluntary bankrupt in October, 1875, since which time the proceedings have been stopped by injunctions. Last month one of his creditors, Joseph C. Redmonapplied to Judge Blatchford for an order setting aside and annuiling the adjudication and vacating the inunction orders issued at the instance of the bankrup restraining the creditors from proceeding against him and from examining him as a judgment debtor in supplementary proceedings until the question of his d charge had been determined. In his affidavit Mr. Redmond alleges that he believes and so expressly
charges that the petition was filed and the injunction
obtained for the sole purpose of delaying and hindering the creditors; that Mr. Howe perverted the true
intent of the bankraptcy act, in that he filed his petition solely for the purpose of avoiding compulsory paymens of his debts; that the estate is sufficient to pay
a large portion of his debts; that he is using the Court
as an instrument and means to enable him to avoid
paying his creditors and denaying them in their eiloris
to enforce and collect their ciatins out of his estate.
Judge Blatchiord issued a provisionary order that, unless the bankrupt proceeded to call a first meeting of
his creditors within twenty days and prosecute the
matter with due diligence, the injunction orders hereto-for made would be dissolved and vacated as to Reimond. Accordingly, Register Ketchum has issued nolice to the creditors for a meeting, to be held at his
office on May 24, to prove debts and elect an assignce charge had been determined. In his affidavit Mr. Redmond. Accordingly, Register Ketchum has issued no-tice to the creditors for a meeting, to be held at his office on May 24, to prove debts and elect an assignee in bankruptcy. The total debts amount to about \$20,000, the principal creditors being the following:— Waiter W. Price, \$7,506; Matabeil Hummet, \$2,000; Hannah Hummet, \$2,000; Joseph Hart, \$2,006; L. Steinhart, \$1,000; James L. Gedney, \$1,200.

## WASHINGTON.

General Crook's Recommendation to Make the Sioux Work.

CUSTOM HOUSE DUTIES.

Secretary Sherman's Letter on Revenue Frauds.

VACANT FOREIGN MISSIONS.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1877.

GENERAL CROOK AND THE INDIANS. day with the Secretary of the Interior and the Comnissioner of Indian Atlairs in regard to the removal the Sioux agencies to the Missouri River, and on the Indian question generally Secretary Schurz and Crook in his view that the Endlans should be compelled to work for their rations, and the conference to-day was mainly with a view to ascertaining how the labor of the Indians could be utilized in the interests both of the Indians and the government. No definite conclusions have been reached as to the precise location of the new agencies, but it seems to be quite certain that the Indians wil not be removed until next sutumn, as during the warm season they will be disposed to straggle off on hunting expeditions, but will be easily collected and neld together on the approach of cold weather.

THE BENEGADE CHIRICARDAS. Indian Agent Clum telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the military have rendered him valuable aid in his mission for the return of the rene gade Chiricahuas to the San Carlos Agency, and that the number he is taking back there exceed 450

CUSTOM HOUSE CIRCULAR-IMPORT DUTIES. The following circular relative to dutiable values of imported merchandise has just been issued from the

The following circular relative to dutiable values of imported merchandise has just been issued from the Treasury Department:—

Chapter 6 of title 34, of the Revised Statutes, provides that goods subject to a duty ad valorem shall be charged with duty upon the actual market value or wholesale price thereof at the time and place of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence exported to the United States, with the addition of certain charges and commissions therein specified; and it is made the duty of the appraisers to ascertain, estimate and appraise such loreign market value or wholesale price by all reasonable ways and means in their power, and to report the same to the Collector. The practice has lately outained in some of the manufacturing centres of Europe, on the part of the manufacturing centres of Europe, on the part of the manufacturing centres of Europe, on the part of the manufacturing centres of Europe, on the part of the manufacturing centres of Europe, on the part of the manufacturing centres of Europe, on the part of the manufacturing centres of Europe, on the part of the manufacturing centres of Europe, on the part of the manufacturing centres of Europe, on the part of the manufacturing centres of Europe, on the part of the manufacturing centres of Europe, on the part of the manufacturing of such goods from the lact that there were no actual sales upon which to base the market value.

The actual market value.

The actual market value of imported goods is ordinarly to be estimated by ascertaining the price at which he is willing to receive for them if sold in the ordinary course of trade. When goods are not sold for consumption in the market to countries other than the United States, the value of similar goods and the United States, where no sales are made in the country of production, either for consumption or other manufactures actually sold should be ascertained and taken into consideration. In cases where the manufacturer ships at his goods to the United States on consign

SECRETARY SHERMAN ON COMPROMISING FRAUD. The following is the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury on the proposition of Anton Junker, Joseph Roelle and J. P. Kissinger, proprietors of the Union Copper Distilling Company, First district of Illinois, to compromise by the payment of \$100 and costs the of the United States against them for fines, penalties, torfeitures and taxes amounting in all t \$597,993 39. The Secretary writes:-

penalices, torfeitures and taxes amounting in all to \$507,993 39. The Secretary writes:—

I have carefully examined this proposition for compromise, and have considered the brief of Charles H. Reed, attorney for the proponents in objection to the opinion of Arsistant Secretary French, of this Department, and now approve his opinion and decline the proposed compromise. The verbal agreement referred to, so far as it is established by proof, has been fully executed on the part of the government by the release of the proponents frem imprisonment for crimes committed under the revenue laws, it did not under the favenue laws, it did not undertake to, and could not under the law, extend to a release of the proponents from imprisonment for crimes committed under the internal revenue laws. It does not appear that any such release from pecuniary liability was proposed to any officer of the government having authority to make a compromise. Both the Secretary and Solicitor of the Treasury deny any such agreement, and none was reported to this department. The evidence of this oral arrangement with the Attorney is so vague and unsatisfactory that an executive officer of the government would not be justified in acting upon it, and the Court has afready given it full effect in discharging the proponents from imprisonment.

The power to compromise debts and other pecuniary liabilities to the United States is a discretionary power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury. He has jurisdiction to compromise only upon the previous recommendation of other officers, and he alone can make the compromise of authorize it to be made. The release of parties against whom the United States has claims to find the secretary of the treasury. He has jurisdiction to compromise only upon the previous recommendation of other officers, and he alone can make the compromise of authorize it to be made by him except upon the clearest grounds of public policy. The offer of compromise of authorize it to be made any office of fines, penalities and forfeitu

this character. It is believed that a careful inspection of the service will disclose the fact that many routes are unnecessary, and that such inspection will result in a considerable saving to the government.

PRESENTING FALSE CLAIMS. Te-day, in the Criminal Court, the case of F. A. Sawyer, Frank W. Breezs, W. J. Haines, D. P. Roddy and Witham H. Barstow, charged with conspiracy t derand the government by defendants Brooks and moddy presenting fraudulent claims to the amount of \$55,000, and the others—Sawyer, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Haines, as Commissioner of Customs, and Barstow, as a clerk—passing the same, was called up, Mr. Cook appearing as counse! for Messrs. Sawyer and Baratow, and General Crittenden for Mr. Haines. A motion was made that a day be set for the trial, and the Court set Wednesday week, 16th inst. OFFICAL POSTAL FRANKING.

All the various questions that have arisen lately con-cerning the use of official postage stamps or franked envelopes for government business were to-day referred by the Post Office Department to the Attorney

DECORATION DAY PREPARATIONS AT ARLINGTON.

The arrangements for Memorial, or Decoration Day, eral Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia, has been se-lected as the orator, Will Carleton, the Michigan poet, will write an original poem for the occasion, and Rev Clay McCauley, lately called to the First Unitarian Church of this city, will be chaplate of the day. The committee will arrange for ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home Cemetery, where 7,000 falien soldiers are

#### A PROFANE WITNESS.

HIS ANSWERS TO A CROSS-EXAMINING LAW-YER-THE CHARGES AGAINST JUSTICE ED-MONDS.

A further examination touching the question

bether Robert W. Edmonds, a justice of the peace at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, should be re moved or not took place before the referee in that village yesterday afternoon. The proceedings were of asomewhat spicy character. A witness who testified for the petitioners at the last hearing in regard to seeing the respondent playing at cards in a saloon was recalled for further cross-examination. In reply to a question by counsel for Edmonds, the witness sai he was not aware that the latter was playing for recalled and cross-examined for the purpose of proving that trials which it was charged were fictitious had actually taken place in the respondent's court. Arthur Ryder, a young man who recently acted as special constable in Mount Vernon, where he also represented the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in addition to his having been a special Depoty Sheriff, was called to the stand. This witness, on direct examination, freely interlarded his testimony with prolane epithets. During his cross-examination by Mr. Scheifelia the witness was reckless in his answers, as the following will influstrate:—

Counsel—Do you know the nature of an oath?

Witness—I do ns well as you do; of course I do; do you take me for a damned fool?

Counsel—How often have you been arrested?

Witness—I don't know; not as often as I ought to have been, I guess.

Counsel—Have you ever arrested tramps?

Winness—I have, for my own benefit, and got paid for it. actually taken place in the respondent's court.

Witness—I have, for injoint of the hangers-on at Edmonds' court?
Witness—You he! I am no hanger-on.
Counse!—Did any one ever tell you to arrest tramps?
Witness—Of course they didn't.
Counse!—Why did you do it, then, since you had no anthority?
Witness—Common sense told me to do it to make a

Witness—Common sense told me to do it to make a living for myself.

Counsel (to referee)—I want to show that this man has for years had no visible means of support.

Witness (interrupting)—You can't do it.

Counsel—Didn't you try to escape from a constable who arrested you at one time?

Witness (interrupting)—You can't do it.
Counsel—Dion't you try to escape from a constable
who arrested you at one time?
Witness—It's a damned he.
Counsel—You say you have been drinking all day today. Are you drunk now?
Witness—No, sr. Are you?
Mr. Wood, associate counsel for the petitioners,
here took the witness in hand and expressed his ability
to prove that Ryder was a "hanger-on" at Edmonds'
court, upon which the latter jumped to his test excitedly, and accused the counsel of being a "hangeron" himself, adding, "You have asked me to send
law business to your office, and promising to divide
the lees if I did so." The referee told the respondent
that he was out of order.
At this stage Mr. Shelffelin arose, and, addressing
the referce, characterized the proceedings as dagraceiut. He said:—"If the re-pondent cannot be prevented
from getting up here and insulting counsel I will withdraw from the case. Here is a witnessed ambing and
swearing on the stand, and no effort made to stop him.
I couldn't have believed that such distracedly proceedings as we have just witnessed would have been
tolerated by the referee." Judge Gillord repited that
he was also in favor of order; but if the uncertook to
enforce decorum he would have to commence with the
counsel on both sides.
Mr. Cockyrai, counsel for the respondent, then
called ex-Justice Meeks, who testified to having known
Edmonds for about twelve years, and during that time
he had never seen him under the influence of iquor
while discharging his duties as a magistrate. William
H. Penberton, ex-supervisor of Eastchestor, testified
to the same purport, and also that Edmonds
had refunded money which he inadveriently
overcharged the town for his services, and for which
he (the witness) had given him a receipt, which was
refunded before the present action for the removal of
Edmonds took place. The hearing was again adjourned, that the respondent might secure the attord-

### M'COY, THE AUSTRIAN.

A WESTERN CATTLE DEALER LOSES FOUR THOU-SAND NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD-HIS ADVENTURES IN WASHINGTON SQUARE. Nicholas McCoy, an Austrian, emigrated years ag o Oregon and became a cattle dealer. As time rolled on his long tramps and industry were rewarded with

comparative affluence. He owned a short time ago he resolved to sell. He wanted to see his mother, The goodly steers and helfers brought not much he lining of his buckskin shirt and around the upper portion of his pantaloon legs, and thus heavily weighted he started across the Rocky Mountains, taking "Frisco" in upon the way. In the city of the Golden Gate he formed the acquaintance of an agreeaule fellow countryman, whose sole attribute, so far as Nicholas could remember, was that "he was far as Nicholas could remember, was that "he was far as Nicholas could remember, was that "he was far as Nicholas and stretching his hand on high to innicate stature) "so pienty big. Eh! bene! Fin-a man-a, vare far-a man-a. Altro!" With his name Nicholas never sought to burden his memery. Enough for him to know that this "very fina mana" yearned to see his mother 'nesth the skies of sunny Italy. The journey eastward was extremely pleasant. McCoy and his heavy companion dwelt in traternal harmony, footing the bills as they were incurred. His patriotism would not allow him to see se splendid a specimen of a compatriot mulcited in a cent.

one construction.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION.

It has been reported that General George A. Sheridan, of New Orleans, it to be appointed Minister to Contral America. He is not an applicant for the place, nor has the President, during the minister to Contral America. He is not an applicant of the the Medicy has done to "larming out government that any system of "larming out government that any system of "larming out government awaretsements" has been devised or adopted by Secretary Schurz. The only orders he has given on the subject of advertising has been to abbreviate the forms of annual advertisements for supplies, &c., for the indian service. The result has been that the expenditures for avertising of the Indian Bureau have been largely reduced, being only about \$2,000 this season as against \$19,000 last year and nearly \$40,000 the year previous.

BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIE\*.

Hon, John Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Dr. Richard Joseph, representing the Secretary of the Interior, led Wasnington medical application to the committee investigating the affairs of the New York Guston House is now on its way to not the committee, arrived here this morning.

Judge T. A. Spence, late Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office "Earth morning out the efficiency west time that department, with instructions to examine what are known as "start route," and ascertian what changes, if any, are necessary to increase the efficiency of the different mail routes of an accertain what changes, if any, are necessary to increase the efficiency of the different mail routes of an accertain what changes, if any, are necessary to increase the efficiency of the different mail routes of an accertain what changes, if any, are necessary to increase the efficiency of the different mail routes of an accertain what changes, if any, are necessary to increase the efficiency of the different mail routes of an accertain what changes, if any, are necessary to increase the efficiency of the different mail routes of a continuous co

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Saturday Session for Local Log Rolling.

MARINE COURT IMPOSITION.

Why the Incubus Should Be Removed.

OUR BANKRUPT LAWS.

ALBANY, May 5, 1877. without any particular business having been transacted. As usual for a Saturday session there was a slim attendance—in fact, Saturday sessions are produclive of very little good. Of course those who regood boys who always attend school, had their little local axes to grind at the expense of those who re-

The first thing done in the Assembly was the presen tation of a long list of absentees for whom the Speaker requested leave of absence. After a somewhat angry protest from Mr. Alvord, who stickles for punctuality, leave was granted. The frequent calls of the House o late have made members more cautious and prudent in the matter of absenting themselves, as too many o them have been placed in the unpleasant predicament of arraignment at the bar. The regular order of busi-ness was the third reading of bills, but on motion, there being no working quorum present, it was laid on

OUR BANKRUPT LAWS. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Lang, of St. Law rence, memoralizing Congress to repeal the present bankruptcy laws, was passed after a very able and Cowdin, although taking no part in the debate, expressed himself in private as opposed to the present system on account of the monthly accorded fraudulens debtors in procuring discharges. He is in lavor, nowever, of a uniform national law upon the subject.

STRIKING HOME.

Mr. Maynard, of Delaware, moved to take from the table his motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution reducing the salaries of legislators to \$1,000 was lost. On requests to be excused many members took occasion to indulge in the off-repeated buncombe about economy and reform. A rather noticeable coin cidence was the fact that the resolution was in the main supported by members representing so-called temperance constituencies. Among them Messrs. Hep-

main supported by members representing so-called temperance constituencies. Among them Messrs. Hepburn, Gilbert and Skinner were conspicuous. Mr. Spinola incetiously remarked that if they considered themselves overpaid they could cover the overpius into the State Treasury. The motion was finally lost. THAT PARADE GROUND AGAIN.

General orders were then taken up and several important bills were considered. The bill to repeal the 'Parade Ground Act' of 1871 excited a fively and interesting discussion, in which Messrs. Langbein, Cowdin, Ecclosine, Hayes and Fish participated. The bill was progressed and ordered to a third reading. At one time the debate between Messrs. Fish and Ecclesine became quite acrimonious in regard to a statement of fact. Mr. Fish stated that a majority of the officers of the National Guard were in favor of the repeal bill, and this was somewhat body controverted by Mr. Ecclesine. The end is not yet, and on the third reading there will be a renewal of the struggle.

Abill introduced by Senator Schoommaker, regulating the salaries of prison officials at Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton and of the superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, was ordered to a third reading after short discussion.

MICCELLANGOUS MEASCRES.

Several reports of committees were handed in. The most important we note;—A bill introduced by Mr. Husted, appointing a commission to revise the statutes relating to life and other insurance and make such recommendations to the next Legislature as they deem advisable, was ordered to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hogeboom, from the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hogeboom, from the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hogeboom, from the Committee of the most important wery carolid restrictions, the reduction of capital stock of mining and manufacturing corporations.

Mr. O'Hare's bill regulating the charges of telegraph companies for the transmission of messages was reported avorably and ordered to the Committee of the whole.

At this riage of the session (it being about one o'cloc

order for an early day, but opportunity did not offer. They have passed the Senatu, nave been reported from the Assembly Committee on Judiciary, and are now on general orders.

general orders.

MARINE COURT TROUBLES.

That great imposition, the Marine Court of New York city, with its six Judges, drawing from the tax-payers a salary each of \$10,000, is about to be wiped

That great imposition, the Marine Court of New York city, with its six Judges, drawing from the taxpayers a salary each of \$10,000, is about to be wiped out.

The Marine Court bill has been thoroughly discussed in the Judiciary Committee of the Schate, and will be reported early next week, when it will no doubt pass the Senate of the Assembly. The Marine Court Judges, who came up in a body to crave that their places might be spared them, even at the expense of those retreatment and reform principles which prevail in Senator Bixby's bill, did not make a very lavorable impression upon the Senators who caugh, a gimpse of them, either as they danced around the committee room under the lashing of Senator Bixby's denunciation or stalked like a chain gang, with the pompous little "Chief Jostico" Snea at their head, through the corridors of the hetela. Although the Senator was sufficiently forthed with unanswerable fligures to justify the abolition of the Court, the appearance of Judges Goepp and Sheridan assisted him materially. A telling point, going to show the general incompetency of these judges, had been made against Sheridan, who, it was shown, was not at the time of his cievation to the bench a practising lawyer, but was a stenographer in the Superior Court. His apbearance and behavior before the committee were an advertisement of his former calling. He has a head bearing a striking resembance to the head of a rubbercapped load pencit, and when he arose to address the committee ne showed the calibre of his mind by saying nothing about the merits or demerits of the bill, but indulged instead in a rambing and incoherent narrative about some person or persons who had been gulling him with the leas that the Court could be saved by a division of court patronage.

This gave Senator Baxby a fine opportunity, which he improved upon to suggest that th

kept out of that justice to dispense which the Cours was created.

THE HARDOR MASTER'S BILL
The Haroor Master's bill, introduced some time since by Mr. Prince, has not yet been called up for consideration, although it has been passed several times in the calls on regular order. If the measure is of as great importance to the port of New York as was represented on its lavorable report from Mr. Prince's committee, its friends say, it should be at once considered, passed and sent to the House.

### TWEED'S HOPES.

Mr. J. D. Townsend said yesterday that there were no new developments in the Tweed case, and as far as he knew no progress had been made in arriving st a definite conclusion as to what would be done with the statement that was now in the possession of the Attorney General. There was nothing in the way now, he and, to prevent an immediate decision, and there was nothing to be gained, he believed, by delay. At Ludlow Street Jail the day had been a very quiet one for Mr. Fweed. He had not received any visitors, and he had used it in his usual way, reading and writing. He is quietly waiting the issue of ovents, which he seems certain will ultimate in his release.

### THE GATES AJAR

Early one morning last week John D. Pettit, keepes of the Newtown village cells, was surprised to flut all the doors unlocked and one of the prisoners airing himself outside. An investigation showed that some-body had removed and carried off all the locks and keys, no trace of which has since been found.